

Application Serial No. 10/561,489  
Responsive to the Office Action mailed on: March 20, 2008

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**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

**Amendments to the Abstract:**

Please amend the Abstract as follows:

~~The present invention proposes a novel~~ A principle of blazing that is effective even in the resonance domain. ~~In the invention, light~~ Light (51) is made incident on a diffraction grating so that specular resonance can occur in two or more light scattering units including, for example, bispheres (11a, 21a; 12a, 22a), and by the specular resonance, a fraction of diffracted light 52 that is diffracted by the first layer (1) and the second layer (2) is selectively enhanced. ~~According to the invention, it~~ It also becomes possible to tune a blazing condition by a control signal from outside.

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please amend the following at page <sup>13</sup> 10, line <sup>27</sup> 32 ~~page 11, line 4~~ of the specification as follows:

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8/13/08

When light  $k_1$  51 with a wavelength  $\lambda$  is incident from the direction (30) normal to the substrate (the z-axis direction) along the xz plane at an incident angle  $\alpha$ , the direction  $\theta$  that produces diffracted light  $k_0$  52 in the xz plane is given by the so-called grating equation  $\sin \theta = \sin \alpha + m\lambda/p$ , where  $m$  is an integer and a diffraction order.

Please amend the following at page 19, lines 1-14 of the specification as follows:

Although the diffraction gratings in which the first layer and the second layer are in close contact with each other can be fabricated easily, the inclination angle  $\delta$  of the bisphere units in the xz plane cannot be selected arbitrarily. In contrast to this, the diffraction grating illustrated in FIG. 8 can realize arbitrary  $\delta$  by the position matching in a plane. This diffraction grating requires precise controlling of the gap between the two substrates 10a and 10b, but the techniques of securing two flat surfaces at a small gap on the order of micrometers already have been in commercial use for liquid crystal displays and stacked diffraction optical elements for ~~camera~~ camera lenses. Specifically, it is recommended that silica spheres with a uniform particle size or glass micro-rods may be mixed as spacers in peripheral adhesive portions, or protrusions serving as spacers may